(f) if so, the details thereof and precautionary measures suggested in the meeting for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) The Meeting of the Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL) was held on 13.3.97. The previous meeting of the IBWL was held on 17.6.1988. During the meeting issues like tiger crisis, increase in financial outlay for the IXth Five Year Plan, denotification of protected areas, control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife etc. were discussed. The meeting could not be held during the last 9 years due to delay in finalisation of its members as well as changes at Ministerial level.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, IBWL is the highest advisory body in the country on wildlife matters and advises on conservation of flora and fauna of the whole country which also includes North Eastern States.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) It was suggested that the Prime Minister would be requested to address the nation on the subject of wildlife conservation and he would write to the Chief Ministers urging them to take appropriate act on and provide adequate budget in the State plan to ensure proper protection to wildlife.

Production of Fertilizers

5993. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Nitrogenous and Phosphate fertilizers during the last four years:

(b) whether the production of Nitrogenous and Phosphate is sufficient to meet the demand for these fertilizers; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to increase their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) Production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers during the last four years are given below:

('000 MT)

Year	Production	
	Nitrogen	Phosphate
1993-94	7231.2	1815.9
1994-95	7945.5	2492.9
1995-96	8777.0	2558.0
1996-97	8599.4	2555.9

(b) No, Sir, The gap between production and demand is met through imports.

(c) In order to optimise the indigenous fertilizer production, an appropriate policy frame work has been put into place. The main elements of this frame work are as follows:

(i) The domestic urea industry is supported through the retention price-cum subsidy scheme.

(ii) Assistance is provided to the fertilizer industry for securing linkages of feedstock, fuel and rail movement.

(iii) Liquid petroleum products used as feedstock and fuel in fertilizer plants are supplied at concessional price.

(iv) As a part of Government's liberalisation policy, no industrial licence is now required for setting up a fertilizer plant.

(v) Investment in the fertilizer sector is encouraged, inter-alia, through concessions on supplies of capital goods for the fertilizer industry in the form of import duty exemption and deemed export benefits, as well as interest rate concession on long term loans raised by fertilizer units.

(vi) The rate of special concession on indigenously manufactued DAP has been enhanced w.e.f. 1.4.97 from Rs.3000/- per tonne to Rs. 3750/- Concession on complex fertilizers has been increased in proportion to phosphate and potash content. In respect of SSP, the rate of special concession has been enhanced from Rs.340/- per tonne to Rs. 600/- per tonee.

The Central public/cooperative sector fertilizer units have adopted the following strategy to increase fertilizer production:

(i) Expansion/retrofitting/revamping of existing fertilizer plants;

(ii) Overcoming the constraints in the availability of natural gas by setting up naphta-based fertiliser plants and installing dual fuel/feedstock facilities in the existing plants and projects under implementation;

(iii) Setting up of joint venture projects in countries having abundant and cheap raw material resources.

Budgetary support has also been provided to the sick fertilizer undertakings in the central public sector to enable them to sustain their production.

A number of fertilizer projects with an estimated capital cost of about Rs.5764.73 crore is under implementation in the country. When commissioned, they are expected to produce an additional 23.32 lakh MTPA of urea and 7.81 lakh MTPA of complex fertilizers. Besides, many investment initiatives for expanding the capacity for fertilizer production have been undertaken by the promoters in the public, cooperative and private sectors.

Voting Right to Indian Emigrants

5994. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any committee as was promised by him on the floor of the House in the last session to study the question of giving voting right to the Indian emigrants;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which such a committee is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) It has been decided to constitute a committee comprising, inter alia, representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs, External Affairs, Finance, Human Resource Development, Labour, Law, Urban Affairs & Employment and Commerce to examine the question of dual citizenship. The concerned Ministries have been requested to nominate their representatives. Formal orders constituting the committee are likely to be issued shortly.

Act for management of Dargah of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti

5995. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have enacted any Act for the management of Dargah of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti located at Ajmer;

(b) if so, the date on which this Bill was passed and the salient features of the Act;

(c) whether the Government have received representations for amending this act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Act is known as the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955.

(b) The Act was passed on 14-10-1955. The salient features of the Act are as follows:

(1) The administration, control and management of Durgah of Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti, generally known as Durgah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer, shall vest in a committee by name of the Durgah Committee which will be body corporate and shall have parpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued through its President. The Durgah Committee shall observe Muslim Laws and tenets of the Chishti Saint while exercising its powers and discharging its duties. This Committee shall consist of not less than five and not more than nine members, all Hanafi Muslims, to be appointed by the Central Government. The Durgah Committee will have its term of office for a period of five years.

(2) The Durgah Committee shall elect a President and a Vice-President from amongst its members.

(3) If in the opinion of the Central Government the Committee is guilty of gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Durgah or of neglect in the performance of its functions, the Central Government may supersede the committee and entrust any person with full powers of the Committees until a new Committee is constituted in accordance with the provisions of this said act.

(4) The Central Government in consultation with the Durgah Committee, may appoint a Nazim who shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Durgah Committee. The salary and allowances of Nazim shall be paid from the Revenues of Durgah Endowments at rates fixed by the Central Government.

(5) The Durgah Committee shall exercise its power of a administration, control and management of Durgah Endowment through the Nazim.

(6) There shall be an Advisory Committee for advising the Nazim in discharge of his functions under the said Act consisting of Hanafi Muslims not exceeding seven, to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst the residents of Rajasthan or any of its neighbouring States, in consultation with Chief Commissioner (now Government of Rajasthan)

(7) Remuneration will be paid to Sajjadanashin from the revenues of the Durgah endowment.

(8) the powers to solicit or receive nazars or offerings on behalf of Durgah shall vest in Nazim or any person authorised by him in this behalf.